

Squatter Sovereign.



"The South, and her Institutions."
STRINGFELLOW & KELLEY, Editors.

ATCHISON, KANSAS TERR.,
TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1855.

The Best Advertising Medium in the Upper Country.
Circulation Over Two Thousand!!

In this Paper the Laws of Congress are Published by Authority.

FOR PRESIDENT,

Hon. David R. Atchison,
of Missouri.

FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS,

GEN. J. W. WHITFIELD

Subject to the Decision of the Squatter Sovereigns, at the Polls.

The Mormons.

From the best information we can gather, Atchison is settled upon by these people, as the permanent starting point for all future emigration. This has been decided upon, after thoroughly canvassing the various advantages; and experienced travelers have declared, that no point on the Missouri river, from St. Louis to Council Bluffs, offers more inducements to the emigrant than the city of Atchison.

During the stay of the Mormons in our midst, they have conducted themselves in such a manner as to entitle them to credit. We have the first dispute or quarrel to hear of, and no bad feelings between the citizens and these people have taken place. Considering the prejudices of the Missourians and Mormons against each other, this result could have hardly been expected. But the good behavior on the part of the Mormons, and their strict attention to their own business, gave no room for misunderstanding, and we verily believe that a much better feeling exists between them, than when first they landed. The time has now come when they will be compelled to take up the line of march westward. With the fine teams they own, and the excellent water and grass that abound in this vicinity, we predict for them a safe and prosperous trip to the land they claim to be the "promised." Following the Mormon emigration, will be a number of Salt Lake merchants. Their stock is now on our prairies, and their goods between this place and St. Louis. The total number of emigrants starting from Atchison this Spring, must be in the neighborhood of five thousand.

PATTERSON, OF THE LUMINARY.—The mobbing of the Luminary office in Parkville, in which this second Barnum was engaged, was a perfect god-send to the speculative Patterson. We learn that he has taken advantage of this streak of good luck, and gone to lecturing in the eastern cities, *a-la* "nigger Burns." It is thought he will make quite a "raise" by his lectures. While in Missouri, we believe, he engaged in every thing where a chance of making money presented itself. He followed music-teaching, singing, printing, editing, and also acted as agent for the N. E. Emigrant Aid Society. He kept a warehouse and done a commission business; got in debt, and acted the rascal; changed from Turk to Russian, and back again to Turk. In fact, he was a perfect weathercock—changed with every breeze that blew him a dollar, and finally met with the fate of all weathercocks—"blown off the pivot by a strong gale."

MISSOURI RIVER.—The oldest inhabitant has not lived long enough to remember seeing the Missouri river gorge such a pitiful allowance of water as she has favored us with this season. We are told by mountaineers that where the snows in the mountains are usually from 10 to 15 feet deep at this season of the year, but little can now be seen. Unless we are favored with abundant rains, we shall probably be subjected to enormous freights during the entire summer. Boats that charge two dollars per hundred pounds, do not make as much as when they could load at twenty-five cents.

WE were called upon the other day by an "old codger" from Ohio, who wanted to have a letter printed. He was surprised that the expense of so small a job should amount to more than a dime, and remarked, that he could buy a book for ten cents, with twice the reading he wanted in his letter. He left the office, swearing that printers in Kansas were determined to extort from the community, and get rich in a hurry.

SOME genius is dramatizing "The life of Greely." Queer idea, that. We should as soon think of dramatizing a yard of sausage or a peck of pop-corn.

The Legislature and Governor Reeder.

After the last election took place, the members elect, or most of them, met at the Methodist Mission, where the Governor makes his headquarters, and after consultation, we are informed, it was universally admitted that the Mission would be the most suitable place for the first session of the Legislature. This conclusion was significant to his Excellency, but, as in every thing else, he has shown his entire disregard of the will and wishes of the people of Kansas, and for reasons best known perhaps to himself, he calls the members together at Pawnee, some one hundred and forty miles from the Missouri river, and where every body is aware accommodations cannot be furnished without double the cost that would be required at the place designated by the members elect. In fact, we doubt if the Legislature can be accommodated where it is appointed to convene, so as to insure dispatch in business.

Will the members submit to such treatment? We do not believe it; and if they do, they are made of different materials than we had been led to believe. If there were no other reason, the Governor's disregard of their wishes is of itself sufficient cause for refusing to obey his command. Let them show to him, and all other similar demagogues, that the people of Kansas are sovereigns—not the supple tools of an abolition governor appointed to rule over them. Let them, in order to expedite matters, make arrangements to hold their session at the Mission, as determined upon, and, in obedience to the Governor's proclamation, meet in Pawnee on the day named, and in an hour adjourn to meet at the Mission. The Legislature once met, the abolition Governor is stripped of much of his power.

From reports now received of Reeder, he never intends returning to our borders. Should he do so, we without hesitation say that our people ought to hang him by the neck like a traitorous dog, as he is, so soon as he puts his unhallowed feet upon our shores. Reeder has gone back to his own State, and grossly slandered our people, calling upon his abolition allies to come out and aid him in fastening the foul stain of abolition upon our soil. He represents us as a horde of abolitionists ready and willing to submit to his dictation, but that the demons from Missouri came to our election and overpowered us and drove us from the polls, and asks the President to give him a military force to protect the voters—a base slander upon the citizens of Kansas Territory, and one that we know she will resent. Reeder is unworthy of the place he fills—wholly unfit to rule the independent sovereigns of Kansas. He cannot longer act as their Governor. They will not submit to it. We call upon our people to take this matter in hand. There is no other remedy. Vindicate your characters and the Territory, and should the ungrateful dog dare to come amongst us again, hang him to the first rotten tree. There is no other remedy, and the character of ourselves and our country requires us to act. A military force demanded—poor, contemptible puppy—could an honorable, high-minded American citizen ever dream of such a demand? Nothing but the dark and muddy waters of abolitionism could have produced such an offspring as Reeder.

A military force to protect the ballot box in this Territory! Let President Pierce or Governor Reeder, or any other power, attempt such a course in this, or any other portion of the Union, and that day will never be forgotten. The people of this Territory are not slaves. They yet acknowledge no master, save God, and he who undertakes to dictate to them how they shall vote, and the kind of institutions they shall have, is no true-hearted American, and will be taught a lesson that every abolitionist in this Union must soon learn, or our constitution and laws are worse than nothing. The time has come when all good men, North and South, East and West, must stand up and resist the fanatical storm that is threatening to destroy the country. The people of the States and Territories must assert their sovereignty, or the country is gone. All power remains in the people, not specifically surrendered to the constitution, and that constitution must be sustained in all its parts, or it is a nullity, and the power reverts back to the people, and in their hands, and their's alone, can the power rest with safety. Talk not to us, in this country, of any power save the will of the people. They are the Lords of this land.

The constitution was made by the people for mutual protection and benefit, and grants no power to one section to dictate to another what they may or may not do, so far as their own institutions are concerned; and he who sets up any other doctrine, or claims any power not given by the constitution, is a usurper and traitor, and is no longer entitled to any protection from the constitution.

Did the people of the South, by the constitution, give to the North, or to Congress, the power to determine whether the people in any State, or Territory, should be entitled to hold as property, slaves, mules, horses, or hogs? If there is no such provision in the constitution, and we fearlessly assert there is not, why this eternal hue and cry at the North about slavery in the States or Territories, other than their own. We want to live under the constitution, and preserve the Union, but when the constitution is set aside, there is no Union. We love the Union with our rights re-

spected and secured by the constitution but, without that protection, the Union is a mockery. We love the Union much, but our rights as freemen better. None but aristocrats and demagogues are distrustful of the people's power in this country.—Honest freemen have nothing to fear at the hands of the people, but usurpers and traitors have much.

Another Pro-Slavery Victory.

Below will be found returns of the election held in the Leavenworth District on Tuesday last. It will be remembered that this election was ordered by Governor Reeder to fill vacancies which he declared to exist. The pro-slavery party, as a general thing, kept away from the polls, while the abolitionists rallied their forces, and brought about their last man.

We presume other districts in which elections were ordered, will give to the abolition candidates all the votes cast, as it was the intention of the pro-slavery party to pay no attention whatever to this election. The first three gentlemen are the same persons chosen on the regular pro-slavery ticket in March last.

W. G. MATHIAS, pro-slavery, 558
A. PAYNE, 560
H. D. McMEKIN, 561
EDSALL, free soil, 140
GOULD, 139
PENNOCK, 141

On with the Crusade for Freedom—is not Liberty as well worth fighting for now, as in the days of the Revolution?

The prospect of a civil war in Kansas, between the ruffian hordes of Missouri and the citizens of the Territory, is growing more probable every day. The late usurpation of the ballot boxes by the Missouri mob, is awakening the old 76 spirit of the settlers; and they are undoubtedly preparing themselves to defend their rights, to hold their own elections at the "point of the rifle." Now is the time for men of sterling courage and inflexible determination to go to Kansas at once. Have we not hundreds and thousands of unflinching unmarried men, who are willing even to peril their lives, if necessary, to save Kansas from being blackened and polluted by the armed ruffians from the Hells and grog shops of St. Louis and other places in Missouri?

Because we have an imbecile President, whose duty it is to protect the settlers of Kansas, who pays no attention to the outrage committed there, shall the sterling men of our country be as imbecile, and suffer the noble pioneers of freedom in Kansas to be driven from that country by a mob of slavery's minions?

We trust not. On then, for the defence of freedom and the purity of the ballot box in Kansas. On for a crusade for freedom in Kansas. Show the bloated mob in Missouri that the men of Kansas are no cowards, and will not submit to their insults.—Michigan Examiner.

Why don't some of those Eastern editors, who are fighting the Missourians "so awfully" at home, come to Kansas themselves, and dare to attempt the committal of acts which they counsel others to do? We think it would look much better in them to practice more and preach less. To read the Eastern journals now, one would naturally suppose that an army of a million of "freemen" was being raised to drive Southern citizens out of Kansas by force of arms. We do not fear their warlike preparations or noisy threats. If there is any truth in the old adage, that "barking dogs never bite," we are comparatively safe. We would like to see the plans of the Northern Press attempted to be carried out in this Territory. It would give us an opportunity of indulging in a luxury we have long desired, of "wading waist deep in the blood of abolitionists!" Come, then, we say, on your hostile mission! and we will give you the reception that the immortal Jackson gave the British at New Orleans. We will make your wives widows and your children fatherless, and enrich our soil with the putrid carcasses of dead abolitionists. We would much like to see the editor of the Michigan Examiner leading his company of rag-tag and bobtail recruits over the prairies of Kansas. We would like to see him then after his first encounter with the "armed ruffians from Hell," and hear him exclaim in regard to the possibility of making Kansas a free State, "tis easier said than done!"

Goods of all descriptions can be bought as cheap in Atchison as in St. Joseph, Weston, or Parkville, or any of the Missouri river towns. Our merchants, as a general thing, have full stocks, and seem willing to dispose of them at fair rates. We notice our young friend Blasingame, of Barnes & Bros' store, has been doing a heavy retail business during the past week. It is no wonder. Besides being the cleverest man in town, he keeps the cheapest goods.

Wonder what the "lordly bull" of Leavenworth boasts of. He can't possibly be of the Durham stock. We think, after due reflection, that all his pretensions to bullism are a mere farce; his paternity may, however, be traced to the "ox-fly," which, we believe, is an off-spring of the ox.

SAFE NOW.—The Kansas Herald of Freedom has taken up the defence of the Liberty Tribune. It compliments that paper for denouncing the destruction of the Parkville Luminary. We have always looked upon Mr. Miller, the owner of the Tribune, as a Scotchman with freesoil proclivities.

The men of '76 have gone down to their grave, but to their country, they yet live and live forever. They live in the recorded proofs of their own great actions; in the deeply graven lines of public gratitude; and in the respect and homage of all mankind.

St. Louis Intelligencer and Eve. News.

It is a lamentable fact that men become so debased as to be capable of telling absurd falsehoods without a blush, although they know their infamy will be known to half the world, provided they entertain a hope for a time to be able to wound the feelings and tarnish the reputation of a gentleman who may happen to stand in the way of their carrying out some foul design. We have never seen this fact more fully illustrated than in the case of the debased wretch who edits the sheets at the head of this article.

Gen. B. F. Stringfellow, of Weston, Platte county, Missouri, just now, and for some months past, has been a thorn in the side of all abolitionists, and their sympathizers in all the land, and some of the most low-flung, dirty articles that have ever appeared about any one, have appeared of late in the above-named prints. The most contemptible falsehoods, and doubtless known to be so by the editors, have been published in those sheets. Why is this? It is easily answered. The pen and tongue of Gen. S. are like two-edged swords among the pack with which the Intelligencer and News affiliate. The whole pack, from Greeley down to the puppy of whom we are speaking, let loose their dark venom. Go on, simple-headed and corrupt-hearted toadies, every lick you strike adds to the respect and esteem entertained for Gen. Stringfellow by the entire pro-slavery party of the Union.

The articles alluded to were not written with the hope of injuring Gen. S. with honest men in Missouri, but for the comfort and encouragement of the abolition readers of that paper, who have been brought to a stand by the arguments of Gen. S. against their unwholly warfare against Southern institutions, and the cowardly emissary who edits that paper, begins to fear that unless the Emigrant Aid Societies do more efficient service, he and his papers will share the fate of the Parkville Luminary.

By way of explanation to those unfortunates, not for said editor, we would state that Gen. Stringfellow not only does not live in our city—we wish he did—but has never as yet paid us a visit, although we hope he will before long. Dr. Stringfellow, one of the editors of this paper, resides here, but he is now absent on a visit to his father in the Old Dominion, and has been for several weeks.

As to General S. being the author of all the excitement, and resolutions of the various meetings in Platte and upper Missouri, held for the purpose of ridding the country of abolitionists, if he is, he must be a lion. No better argument could be needed to prove that he was no ordinary man. But this is not the case. General S. has not been at, or taken part in any of the meetings which seem to have shocked the nerves of this notable truth-telling editor, unless it was at Liberty while he was attending court, where the people of Clay held a meeting, and called on the General for a speech. From November until March last, General S. was at no time short of a thousand miles from Kansas or Missouri. During the months of March and April, he was attending to his clients' cases in the courts of Platte, Buchanan, Clinton and Clay; and while he was on his circuit, his wife and children visited their friends at Brunswick, where his little daughter took the scarlet fever, and several weeks since, General S. was sent for while at Liberty. Before he reached Brunswick, one of his children died, and soon after his arrival there, another was taken away, leaving but one, and by last advices, that one very sick. How base must that man be who can so grossly slander a man under such circumstances. Let us inform the editors of the editor of the News and Intelligencer that not a few people are aroused, but the whole of them, except those of like stripe as yourself. General S. has not been the cause of the excitement in Kansas and Missouri, but your brother abolitionists at the North, and their dirty tools like yourself among us, who have given them aid and comfort. You are more guilty than they, because you have, by your course, made yourself a traitor to your own State, and deserve a halter. Beware, take warning in time. The people are aroused—your villainous course and base slanders of honest men, will gather a storm around your head that will not be quelled. General S. is too well known, and has filled too high stations in Missouri for your dirty pen to injure him here; but we tell you that the people of Missouri are becoming tired of such low-flung abuse of the defenders of their rights and institutions by such foul miscreants; and ere long, summary punishment will overtake you.

When Pollard, of the Kansas Herald, compared himself to a "lordly bull," he evidently meant a "bull calf," which, according to Webster, means "a stupid fellow." Pretty good that, even though he joked at his own expense.

The small pox and cholera are said to be raging in Weston and other towns on the Missouri. We are exempted, thank fortune, from such contagious diseases, and no cases of sickness appear in this neighborhood.

The Senior Editor of the Sovereign who has been absent for six weeks past, is expected home daily. He has been visiting his friends and relations in the Old Dominion.

Since the above was in type, Dr. Stringfellow has arrived. We find him enjoying good health, and much improved by his journey.

There are in Massachusetts 2632 lunatics, and 1957 idiots. From the representatives of the people convened in the present Legislature, we should judge the remainder of the population of that benighted State, to be knaves and fools.

QUEER!—Isn't it strange how circumstances alter cases! When the price of flour falls, the merchants don't hear of it for a week or ten days afterwards; but when it rises some how or other the news spreads in half an hour.

We are under obligations to H. M. Blossom, Esq. of the Polar Star, for late New York, Louisville and St. Louis, papers in advance of the mail.

Will the editor of the St. Louis Pilot see that the Squatter Sovereign is placed upon his exchange list? We have not seen a copy of the Pilot for some time.

A Know Nothing Victory.

The other day the Whig papers were rejoicing over the success of "Sam" in the Whig city of Cleveland, Ohio. That the people of the South may know who "Sam's" friends were in Cleveland—on what principles he was successful—and by whom elected, we copy the following statement from the Cleveland Express, the Know Nothing organ in that city. Speaking of the election it says:

"THE COLORED POPULATION GENERALLY, VOTED FOR THE AMERICAN TICKET DAY BEFORE YESTERDAY. In this they showed their good judgment, and they will have no occasion to regret their action. THEY REJOICE WITH US IN SAM'S TRIUMPH OVER A WEAK, CORRUPT NEBRASKA ADMINISTRATION. THE COLORED PEOPLE ARE NATIVES, AND MUCH BETTER CITIZENS THAN THE Hordes OF CATHOLIC IRISH WHO ARE YEARLY FLOATING TO OUR SHORES." The free negro of Ohio is "much better" than the alien born citizen! This is "American doctrine" in Cleveland. It goes even further than the doctrine of the Know Nothing Massachusetts House of Representatives which has passed a bill asserting the equality of negro children with the children of poor white persons whether native or foreign born.

Freemen of the South, what think you of Know Nothing victories and the fruits which they are bringing forth?

THE POLAR STAR.—This favorite packet landed at our wharf on Saturday last, at least one day ahead of her regular time. She left a quantity of freight, and a great many passengers. No cases of sickness appeared on board, during the trip up, although she was literally crowded with passengers. The Star is always kept clean and in "pic order," and every comfort desired by travellers is meted out on board. We see that our old friend McCreca, formerly of the J. H. Lucas, is an associate in the office with Mr. Blossom. We look upon this as a valuable acquisition to the Polar Star, and one that will be hailed with pleasure by all her old patrons.—Mac is popular on this River, and we are confident that he will increase the already large number of patrons to this justly favored Packet.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.—Last Thursday the greatest political battle ever fought in the old Dominion, came off. The Know Nothings were arrayed in line of battle against the Democracy, led on by the gallant Wise. Our Senior Editor who has just arrived from the battle-field, is of the opinion that the Democratic forces will triumph by handsome majorities. "So mote it be."

KICKAPOO CITY has outstripped its rival, Leavenworth village, in business importance, and can, we believe, boast of a better location, healthier situation, and larger population. While titles to lots can be safely made, Leavenworth City is built on "reserved lands," where no white man can lawfully settle. It is this, we suppose, has given Kickapoo the start.

By the late European news, we learn that some difficulty exists between Spain and the Governments of England and France; arising from the capture of a Spanish vessel by two French ships of war, and the interference of the British Minis- ters, Lord Howden, with the religious laws and customs of Spain.

Our friends should bear in mind that we have attached to the Squatter Sovereign Office, a good assortment of Job Type; and we can print jobs on as good terms as any of our city contemporaries. All who want work done expeditiously, should send it to us.

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Boys in the Navy.

The Secretary of the Navy under authority given by Congress, is taking measures to receive boys, as apprentices into the Navy.

No boy under fourteen will be received, and he is to serve until twenty-one. On enlistment the boys are to be sent to the most convenient receiving ship and there clothed and instructed in seaman's duties, they are not to be permitted to attend as servants or waiters on officers, etc. Strict special instructions are given as to their professional and elementary English education. On enlistment they are to be rated as second or third class, and higher as they may deserve. The pay of third class is to be \$5 per month; of second class, \$9; of the first \$10; one fourth of the boy's pay is to be retained until the expiration of his apprenticeship the rest, (as may be required), to be expended for his clothing and necessities. At the expiration of apprenticeship, to be paid their reserved pay, and, if approved, to receive a parchment certificate, and to have preference for promotion over all others. This appears to be an excellent mode of supplying intelligent, educated and efficient seamen, and the result must be beneficial to the service.

UNEXAMPLED TYRANNY AND OPPRESSION.—The late Legislature of Maine added some amendments to their already stringent liquor law, which exceeded in high-handed tyranny anything ever before known in this country. Read them: "If an expressman, cartman, porter, or any other person, shall carry a bottle, or cask, or demijohn of wine, or other liquors, to a gentleman's residence, he is subject to a fine of twenty dollars and costs for the first offence. For the second offence, a fine and thirty days imprisonment is the penalty. If any man carries in his own baggage or about his person a flask or any sort, to be used by him, the party doing so is made liable to a fine of thirty dollars and thirty days imprisonment.

There seems to be a fashion in female names as well as dress. A few years ago, sentimental names, of languishing length—your Anna Matildas and Laura Marias,—were all the rage. Now we have diminutive, pet names, the shorter the better. Here is a few of the latest—Eda, Eva, Ida, Ada, Ella, Cora and Dora. The stately Elizabeth is shortened into Lizzie, and Ann into Annie; Harriet becomes Hattie, and Martha Mattie!

LET DOWN!—The duly editor of the Kansas Herald has pulled down completely. We knew his poetry was nearly exhausted, and the end to his gassy articles high at hand. During the controversy with the Squatter, only one truth appeared in the "thumb paper," and that was the virtual admission of its editor that the subscription list of the Kansas Herald was considerably under one hundred!

Give employment to the poor man whenever you have an opportunity. By so doing you will often save a fellow-being from want—from the pang of returning without bread, to his house. You will encourage him to be honest and industrious—add to the comfort of his family—receive his grateful thanks; and acquire by his labor the full value of the pittance thus bestowed upon him.

Col. Steptoe is a great favorite with the Mormons. Hear what Brigham Young says of him: "But I will say, to the praise of the gallant gentleman referred to, if there was going to be a gentleman called upon to be our Governor, there is not a man, outside the kingdom of God, that I would listen to sooner, and feel more confidence and cordiality towards, than to him."

Parkville, Mo., is an incorporated "city." Our old friend, MASON T. HORN, Esq., has been elected Mayor. Since the removal of the "Luminary," which every one knows was a draw-back on the place, we see no good reason why Parkville should not grow, both in population and commercial importance. Success, we say, to the "new city."

Slacked line at the rate of one bushel to the acre, sowed on the wheat immediately after a shower, or while the dew is on, about the time the wheat is heading out, is said to be an effective preventive against the depredations of the weevil.

The merchants and mechanics of St. Joseph would find it to their advantage to advertise in the Squatter Sovereign. We are daily asked to recommend some house in that place where supplies of provisions, &c. can be purchased, and cannot inform them, as no advertisement from that place appears in our columns. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Those of our subscribers who do not pay up for their paper before the expiration of the first six months, will be charged two dollars and fifty cents for their paper. Our terms are two dollars per annum, invariably in advance. If we have to wait a year or two for the money, we must have a big interest.

Slander Suit—Birch vs. Benton.

LEXINGTON, Mo., May 14.
The slander suit of Birch against Benton was decided in the Henry County Circuit Court last Friday, after a trial of four days, by a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for \$5,000 damages. The case will be taken to the Supreme Court.

New sweet potatoes are among the luxuries of the season at Petersburg, Va.

News from all Quarters.

The New York Times says the money market of that city is quite easy.

A steam fire engine has been purchased by the city of New Orleans.

Editors who are fond of the sports of the turf, are said to be racing journalists.

God punishes in this life to do good. Will he punish in the next to do harm?

About half the town of Jackson, Cal., has been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$20,000.

Paper from thistles is the latest invention. Just the thing to write dunning letters.

Bayard Taylor is said to have cleared \$5,000 by lecturing, the past winter.

There are now twelve persons in jail in New York City, charged with murder.

England's war expenses the coming year will amount to \$200,000,000.

One of our Western Editors, in giving an account of a tornado, heads it as follows:—"Disgraceful Thunder Storm."

Joaquin, the notorious robber, who has been killed and beheaded so many times by the California newspapers, has turned up again.

A small lump of fresh lime, put in the pot in which watery potatoes are boiled, it is said, render them perfectly dry and mealy.

It has been mathematically proved and practically demonstrated, that the Arkansas river will no more be fit for navigation.

Another American vessel, the P. R. Hockburn, has been fired into by a Spanish cruiser.

The revolution in Mexico is slowly but surely tending to the final overthrow of Santa Anna.

During the last three months 7,173 emigrants have arrived at New Orleans from Europe.

A pair of lovers of the ripe age of 70 and 65, were married a few days ago, at Louisville, Ky.

A hoghead of choice manufactured tobacco was sold in St. Louis the other day, at the rate of \$18 per 100 pounds.

Wm. Heister, convicted of negro-stealing in Calhoun, N. C., has been sentenced to hang on the 4th of May.

Reports concerning the sugar crop, from all quarters of Louisiana, are of a most deplorable character.

The drought still continues in Texas, and there is every prospect of a total failure of the crops.

News has arrived from Paris of the death of Mr. Samuel Fisher, one of the most esteemed and hospitable Americans resident there.

A wicked grocer has been caught in New York selling two and a half pounds of coffee for three pounds.

The change in the post office law has caused a great demand upon the department for stamps. The orders from post masters are coming in at the rate of 200 per diem.

The water that flows from a spring does not congeal in the winter; and those sentiments of friendship which flow from the heart cannot be frozen by adversity.

Some benevolent individual in New Jersey has left eighty dollars to the "tobacco fund," the interest of which is ever to be applied to the purchase of tobacco for the poor.

Sixty-three cases of Yellow fever were sent from the United States frigate Columbia to the naval hospital at Norfolk, out of which, at last accounts, there had been five deaths.

The elegant furniture of the Brevoort House, New York, was sold at auction, for one lot, for \$28,000. The first cost of the furniture was about \$100,000.

Four policemen in Quebec are under arrest for robbery. Among the goods found in their possession were a number of sets of coffin mountings and several revolvers.

An exchange says, the last thing a man does is to repent. This is a mistake—the last thing he does is to pay the Printer's bill. If any one doubts it, let him publish a paper a few years, and we warrant he will be satisfied.

There is no more disgusting animal in the community than an ignorant, unprincipled and impudent pettifogger, whose sole object is to fleece people of their money, by dragging them into law, regardless of justice and right.

A Mr. Hilday, of Providence, R. I., has discovered a process by which he can convert the fish which swarm the Atlantic coast every season, into an article of manure equal to guano, at one-half the cost.

A young lady of Bridgeton, N. J., while in the act of sneezing, came near dislocating her neck; she was insensible for some hours, and nothing but surgical skill prevented her death.

A few days since, in the North Carolina Legislature, while a bill was pending which imposed a fine for selling liquor to free negroes, a member objected on the ground that such a law would make free negroes more decent than whites!

A Cask of Otard brandy, thirty-five years old, was recently sold in New York at eighteen dollars per gallon. If all liquors commanded that price, there would be no need of a Maine Law.

Mrs. Edward Thomson, of Lottsville, London county, Va., fell dead while sitting in her chair. Her husband's brother, Nimrod, ran to her assistance, and, before reaching her, fell on the floor a corpse. Their deaths were not two minutes apart.

A very extensive coal mine in Ballard county, Kentucky, is on fire. In November last some trespassers in the Mississippi bottom fired the woods, which extended to the bluffs, and the coal mine took fire—since then it has been steadily burning.

There is a great scarcity of food on the island of Jamaica. In several districts distant from the market place, hundreds have to subsist upon the young bamboo, and dig up and clutch any wild root or other spontaneous production to support life.

It is estimated, if the next Congress should extend the period of naturalization, that one hundred thousand foreigners, who will be entitled to their naturalization papers if the time stands as at present, will be deprived of the right of voting at the Presidential election in 1856.